

MCGILL DAILY

Vol. 59, No. 89, Montreal, Wednesday, February 25, 1970, three cents.

Postage paid in cash at 3rd class rate permit no. 11024. — Return postage guaranteed at 3480 McTavish, Montreal.

Week-long strike in U de M law

by BOB ISSENMAN

Law students at the University of Montreal began a week-long strike Tuesday morning as the consequence of Monday's meeting of the entire faculty.

A general assembly of students voted 209 to 168 in favor of the strike to protest the inaction of the administration over the question of greater student participation in the administrative committee of the faculty.

Earlier last week, the Law Students Association Executive resigned en masse because student representatives to the administrative committee were denied a voting status.

Yesterday's meeting saw a ratification by the student body of the resignations, as well as the formal dissolution of the Law Students' Association.

Technically, this leaves the Law Faculty without a governing body. An action committee has been formed, however, to ponder the developments of the situation. In all probability, this committee will benefit from the experiences of the former members of the Law Students' Association Executive.

For the last several weeks, the Law Students' Association has been agitating in a fruitless attempt to build a reform movement over a number of student grievances. The Association prepared a detailed report of the first term study which effectively demonstrated unusual discre-

pancies in grading among different sections of the same courses.

Throughout this academic year, the Law Students' Association has proven more activist than the main body of the students. Several disruptions were staged briefly this fall over many of the same issues, but with the beginning of the examination period, the library became the focus of most attention.

The strike is officially called a "period of reflection" granted to the faculty by the students. The students hope that after a week of repose and thought, the faculty will come to conclusions acceptable to the students.

LUS & Dean solve problems

by ROBERT MacKENZIE

Reform aimed at making McGill's Faculty of Law more relevant to modern society are now under discussion by student lawyers and their professors.

John Durnford, Dean of Law, is co-operating closely with leaders of the Law Undergraduate Society in an effort to bring about changes in course topics and in the administration of the Faculty. Students are requesting that they have greater choice of subjects, including those they consider will prepare them

(Continued on page 6)

Goldenberg, Finlayson chancellorship choice

by BETTY PALIK

The Board of Governors has apparently narrowed its choice to Stuart M. Finlayson and H. Carl Goldenberg as McGill's new Chancellor but was unable to make a final decision at its meeting last Monday.

Both Mr. Finlayson, Chairman of Marconi Ltd. and Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Dr. Goldenberg, a renowned labour mediator and a Governor himself, left the room Monday while the remaining Governors held an hour-long in camera session to discuss the chancellorship.

The University's Chancellor selection committee reported its nomination to the Board last month but has not released the name to the public. Howard I. Ross, Dean of Management, resigned as Chancellor Jan. 1 and Principal H. Rocke Robertson has been acting as interim Chancellor since.

Unlike Mr. Ross, McGill's new Chancellor will not simultaneously hold the post of Chairman of the Board, unless the present Chairman, Mr. Finlayson, is chosen by coincidence. The selection committee recommended the division of labour.

The Chancellorship has thus become more of a ceremonial than an effective position. Officially, the Chancellor is the President of the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning, has the power to convene



H. Carl Goldenberg

joint meetings of Senate and the Board, and bestows degrees.

Thus, the Chancellor is about as powerful as the Governor-General or the President of the Supreme Soviet.

The Board did agree Monday not to choose as Chancellor someone who had already been nominated by the Principal selection committee.

The Board did not discuss the composition of the Principalship committee despite renewed demands from Students' Council that an additional two student

(Continued on page 6)

PSA charges faculty with non-cooperation

by ED CHOUKE

At the Political Science Association's open meeting last Monday, charges were levelled at faculty members for not co-operating with elected student representatives.

Disputes center around the hiring of lecturers and the establishing of new courses.

Peter Deslauriers, Victor Daby and Chris Nelson, members of the PSA Executive, complain that the department is manoeuvring to oust Robert Metcalfe, a visiting professor who is giving the course in Canadian government.

The trio would like the department to hire some professors from other universities. "But if we suggest their names, the candidates wouldn't have a chance of being accepted," they claim.

Paul Noble, an associate professor on the Department's curriculum committee, yesterday called the charges "balderdash." Harold Waller, Chairman of Political Science, also said that the faculty approved of student participation and was acting in good faith.

Professor Noble pointed out that although the going is slow, concrete reforms are probably assured for the coming academic year. These are the restructuring of the honours program and the establishment of courses in the theory of revolution, foreign policy in the third world, and politics of French Canada.

The three PSA executive members have also complained about the hiring of teachers they claim are incompetent.

Professor Waller said that the department will make its own

survey of various courses before the end of this year. "Results will be evaluated by the committee for rehiring and the granting of tenure," he said.

Robert Hajaly, last year's Students' Society president, believes that the PSA should establish a more politically-oriented platform. The PSA will discuss this idea at its meeting today at 1 pm in the Ballroom.

Defence rests in SGWU trial

The defence at the Sir George Williams computer conspiracy trial surprised the court Monday by announcing that they would not present defence witnesses.

Bernard Mergler, one of the three defence counsels, explained that they did not believe the prosecution had presented adequate evidence to convict the accused.

The trial will resume next Tuesday, when the Crown counsel will address the jury. Following this, the defence will present their final pleas.

The all-white jury is composed of 11 men. A twelfth juror was permanently dismissed due to illness.

The eight men and two women accused are from Trinidad and Tobago. They are charged with five counts of conspiracy resulting from the February, 1969 occupation of the SGWU computer centre.

The defendants are free on bail ranging from \$5,000 to \$14,000.



Daily photo by HENRY KASZEL

BURTON CUMMINGS, flautist and lead singer for the Guess Who, turns on. Although the Sly and the Family Stone show had the biggest advance tickets sales since the Rolling Stones appeared at the Forum, nearly half the tickets were refunded after Sly cancelled. The show lost about \$3,000, which McGill students will subsidize.

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A & H case to Senate

The McGill Senate will bring the case of August and Hoffman to a final decision in tomorrow's meeting.

The Senate will discuss and vote on the recommendations of the Senate Disciplinary Committee concerning Arnold August, PhD2, and Eric Hoffman, BSc2.

The Senate Committee has reportedly recommended that August and Hoffman be suspended from the University until September.

Also on tomorrow's agenda is discussion of the dilemma of the Students' Society regarding its constitution.

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**ARE WE ALL CHICKENSHIT?****PSA/SSU/SLM Mass Meeting:**

Union Ball Room

Thursday 1 P.M.

- 1) Is "Influence" worth the price of co-optation?
- 2) Is there an alternative to Non-cooperation?

today

PGSS SNOWBALL: Last day to buy tickets. Grad Centre, 4-12

SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION: Radical Seminar on Universities, Union B27. 1 pm.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: Exhibition of fifth year projects - "The Changing face of the McGill Campus." Union 124, all day.

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION: Nomination forms due today. Candidates should attend meeting Rm. D, Arts Basement 5 pm. All students taking any English course and all ELA members and candidates are urged to attend a general meeting, Arts W25, 5 pm.

HISTORY 001: The lecture originally scheduled for this evening has been cancelled.

UBU ROI: Une piece d'Alfred Jarry. Theatre Sandwich. 8:30

ISA: Invites nominations to executive positions, 1970-71. Union B40. Deadline Feb. 27, 5 pm.

KIBBUTZ CLUB (ANTI-IMPERIALIST): "Socialist enclave in non-socialist society a Marxist view." Union 124. 6 pm.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Discussion on "The Immigrants" continued. Guest speaker. Union 327. 1-3 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: General meeting and election. Members urged to attend with membership cards. Leacock 26. 8 pm.

HILLEL FOLK DANCING: Israeli and international dances. Everyone welcome. Hillel House 3460 Stanley. 8:15 pm.

MUSICAL IMP: All who are interested are welcome. 3605 Mountain, Rm 12. 7 pm.

THREEPENNY OPERA: Need girls to help sew costumes. Union TV lounge. 6 pm.

WOMEN'S CLUB: There are only 3 weeks left. Now is the time to get ahead. BWF Rm, Currie Gym. 7:30 pm.

SKYDIVING CLUB: Presentation of 1st jump diplomas and important club business. All trainers must attend. Union 124. 8 pm.

BAHAI ASSOCIATION: Talk and discussion. Union 124. 1-2 pm.

LE CERCLE FRANCAIS: Les nominations pour l'exécutif sont ouvertes. Les membres sont près de venir à la réunion. Union 458. 1-2 pm.

DEBATING UNION: Murray Bookchin speaks on ecology and revolutionary thought. L 226. 1 pm.

LATIN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT (ANTI-IMPERIALIST): Discussion on Colombia. A speech by Camilo Torres. Union 307. 8:30

Black Studies Night

There will be a discussion of black studies tonight at 7 pm in Union B26-7. Norman Cook will speak. All are invited.



The Savoy Society presents Gilbert and Sullivan's
THE PIRATES of PENZANCE

Feb. 25-28, Moyse Hall, 8:30 p.m.
Tickets: \$2.00 - Students: two for \$2.00 on Wednesday, Feb. 25.



Committee to study sex discrimination

by GEORGE BEILER

A new Senate committee has been assigned the mammoth task of studying unequal treatment of men and women in all areas of the university community.

The Senate Committee on Discrimination as to Sex in the University will be chaired by Brian Grosman, professor of law, and will include four student representatives.

Prominent faculty representatives include Hans J. Maitre, associate professor of German, Helen Reynolds, Warden of RVC, Rose Johnstone, associate professor of biochemistry, and Sheila Goldbloom, assistant professor of social work.

Professor Grosman commented that the body hopes to receive written and oral briefs from any members of the university community, male or female, who have complaints.

He added that the committee would also do statistical research, but that this could not cover all aspects of the problem.

"If we don't hear anything about a problem," he said, "we can't act on it."

He emphasized that the scope of the committee includes students and faculty, as well as non-academic staff.

Marlene Dixon, assistant professor of sociology and leader

of the Women's Liberation Movement, denounced the committee as "an attempt at co-optation."

"Investigating committees which are set up by oppressive institutions such as McGill University can be guaranteed to whitewash," she said.

She added that the Women's Liberation Movement might set up a counter-committee if the Senate committee made public pronouncements which were "clearly lies."

(Continued on page 6)

Students recommend brothel

by NORM TOLLINSKY

Two amusement machines in the basement of the Students' Union are the target of a petition to be presented at tonight's Students' Council meeting.

The machines were installed with Council's approval as part of a campaign to beef up the deflated revenue of the Students' Society.

Pointing out that "man cannot live by pinball machines alone" the petition bearing 300 signatures recommends the establishment of a brothel in the Union basement. It also proposes that the brothel be managed by the McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies and that profits be

Protesters get 20 days jail

by BARBARA HALSIG

Three female members of the McGill Student Front were held in contempt of court and sentenced to 20 days in jail Monday.

The convicted are Sarah Humphrey, BA 4, Sarah Herrink, BA 2, and a 17-year old minor in the Faculty of Arts and Science. They were arrested Friday while distributing a pamphlet, "Student Front", on the Loyola Campus.

The pamphlet carried a prominent article on the current Sir George Williams University computer trial, with the headline denouncing the "corrupt and racist courts," and the story accusing the trial judge of partiality.

Chief Justice George S. Chailies agreed with the prosecution that the headline especially was "a monstrous attack on the court." He added that the article

in question "scandalized the courts and constituted an interference with the proper administration of justice."

He had no alternative but to impose a prison sentence, Judge Chailies concluded. The three girls, who had been held without bail since their arrest, began serving their sentence immediately. The minor was sent into juvenile detention. The verdict

was not appealed.

Also charged with contempt of court were three men, Agyapal Oberoi, PhD2, Harinder Garewal, MSc 1, and David Goldbaum, 21, a Dawson College student.

The case against them was dismissed, however, as no connection between them and the Student Front pamphlet could be established. They were arrested Friday night on the premises of the McGill Student Front.

The three men maintained that they were in no way involved with the publication of the pamphlet and did not know who was. Although they admitted membership in the MSF, they nevertheless denied knowing most of the other members of that organization.

Defending all six accused was Gaetan Robert, who is also President of the Comité pour les Droits Démocratiques du Peuple, the French branch of the MSF. He claimed that the accused girls would not have distributed the pamphlet had they been aware of the legal implications.

He also stressed that the three had not been convicted before. His effort to place the minor before a juvenile court failed as these courts do not deal with contempt charges.

Since all three girls admitted to having read the article, Judge Chailies maintained that they did indeed understand its implications. He said that this was especially true for Miss Humphrey, who is a Political Science major.

Meanwhile, another of the MSF, Arnold August, PhD 2, is awaiting a verdict in his case of disturbing the peace in Chicoutimi, Que., during the visit there of Prime Minister Trudeau.

August is now out on bail and in Montreal, but he must return to Chicoutimi Monday, March 2, to hear the verdict and his sentence, if he is found guilty.



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MAIN SESSION

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Lubavitch Youth Org.

De la terre à la lune

En février 1969, le département de Français de l'université McGill se dotait d'un nouveau système de gestion où professeurs et étudiants allaient désormais prendre conjointement les diverses décisions administratives et académiques. A cette époque, le département sortait du système traditionnel des pouvoirs hiérarchisés. On avait fait un pas en avant, et dans une optique de parité relative professeurs-étudiants, l'enseignement universitaire pouvait enfin s'inspirer de structures modernes et sensées, conformes aux réalités de notre temps.

L'expérience s'avoua fructueuse. Vers une structure de cogestion, le département de Français allait prendre un visage nouveau: le claudisisme baroque des pouvoirs absolus n'était plus qu'un souvenir d'antan (du moins c'est ce qu'on croyait). Le département avait enfin une structure de décision adéquate. Rien ne laissait dès lors présager son abolition.

Mais il ne fallut pas attendre très longtemps pour voir les choses se gâter: en effet, le 12 décembre 1969, le directeur du département, M. Collet, annonçait en assemblée plénière l'abolition des structures de participation-à-pouvoir-exécutif, désireux de restaurer le vieux régime en se portant unilatéralement garant d'un misérable retour

au féodalisme doctrinal.

Les esprits réactionnaires s'en frottèrent les mains tout en espérant que l'administration serait assez naïve pour laisser passer un tel retour en arrière. Le département, quoiqu'autonome au sein de l'université, n'a fondamentalement pas le droit de travailler contre l'intérêt des étudiants: il s'est permis de le faire. Un département n'existe pas en fonction de son directeur mais en fonction de l'étudiant, c'est du moins ce que l'on prétend à la Sorbonne.

Il est révoltant de voir des hommes qui ont si peu le sens du progrès avoir ainsi le loisir de jouer librement sur des valeurs fondamentales de l'enseignement moderne.

Mais tout ne s'arrête pas là. Après la tenue de deux sit-in par des étudiants à Peterson Hall en guise de protestation, une commission d'enquête fut rapidement mise sur pieds, le doyen Edward G. Stansbury en tête, afin d'étudier les possibilités d'une éventuelle intervention.

Trop de pouvoir dans les mains d'un seul homme est néfaste, l'administration s'en rend compte alors qu'elle projette d'intervenir dans cette affaire. Cette concentration des pouvoirs est d'autant plus mauvaise que le directeur du département est pris entre deux feux: d'un côté les professeurs insatisfaits,

de l'autre les étudiants également insatisfaits. Disposant d'un trop grand pouvoir, le directeur se voit dès lors dans l'obligation d'intervenir unilatéralement et faire passer le département d'un état de crise à un autre: il n'a réussi qu'à changer le mal de place.

Une intervention externe est donc souhaitable dans la mesure où elle devient le catalyseur susceptible de permettre le rétablissement de l'équilibre des pouvoirs, les ponts de dialogue interne ayant été brusquement brisés.

Le calendrier académique tire à sa fin, aussi la confusion s'accroît d'autant plus que la période des examens se rapprochera: il faudra faire vite. Il faut retenir que les étudiants se retrouvent seuls dans la lutte: les professeurs de gauche comme de droite jouant la tête du directeur en feignant de prendre les intérêts des étudiants.

Richard Chartier

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 875-5512 in Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the editors and not those of the Students' Council. Printed by local 41, Union des pressiers de journaux, at l'imprimerie Dumont Inc.

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letters

QHC may subsidize barns

Sir,

In reply to the letter by Mr. Imre regarding Concordia on Monday, the author should note:

1) Low cost housing units cannot at present be subsidized by the Québec Housing Corporation. If and when QHC is empowered to

subsidize housing for low-income people, it is unlikely that they will start with the newest, most expensive housing in the city-Concordia.

2) Montreal may seek full employment. Fine! But did the author consider that the workers might be destroying their own housing supply? To make way for apartments they could not afford? QHC CANNOT subsidize.

3) The author refers to slum clearance at another site by Concordia, implying that the "Quartier" is a slum, too. However, the vast majority of the "Quartier's" buildings are in very sound condition in comparison with other low-rent housing in Montreal. Some Slum. Ha!

4) Caveat Emptor: This naive belief of Concordia's propaganda is certain to relieve many of Montreal's low-income families... of their housing!

We suggest that Mr. Imre verify his facts before publicizing them.

Roy Salomon & Marilyn Roberts

Woloch not Moloch

Sir,

With regard to your interview with Gérard Chaliand, I hope that your ignorance of the Portuguese language does not correspond to

your ignorance of the situation discussed.

Amilear should be Amílcar
Liberacão should be Liberação
Agostinho should be Agostinho etc.

Michael Woloch

P.S. You're in good company. That intellectual model, The New Statesman, is nearly as bad in this respect.

Pulling the elephant's tail

Sir,

Feelings about the war in Vietnam have never been more polarized than they are now. Exacerbated by the determination of Hanoi and the N.L.F. (Vietcong), supporters of the war are loudly demanding an all-out military solution aiming at a total victory over their enemy. Driven by indignation and frustration at being unable to achieve peace in Vietnam, protesters of the war have come to the conclusion that no stand is possible for them except an insistence on unilateral and unconditional withdrawal by the U.S.

A long journey must begin with a first step. That first step is the recognition that between supporters of the communists and those of the Saigon regime there is the vast majority of the South Vietnamese people. This majority wants peace. But it also wants independence is what is often called the 'Third Force' in South Vietnam.

This 'Third Force' is frequent-

ly thought of, especially in the West as a 'Buddhist' Force. In truth, other groups-religious, labor, intellectual, student... have demonstrated the same purpose and outlook articulated by the Buddhists. The Vietnamese Buddhists are today, as before, at the forefront of the struggle against the war policy of the United States and the instrument of that policy, the war-minded Saigon regime. We did not accept the war when it was Americans pitted against Vietnamese. We still don't accept the war if it is Vietnamese pitted against Vietnamese. As long as the killing goes on, we continue to say NO.

We are deeply grateful to and applaud all who work to end this war that is destroying our country and our people. We must suggest, however, that a complex problem is not likely to be solved by any quick solution. American and other non-Vietnamese troops must be brought home. But the most urgent task now facing all who are against the war in Vietnam is to press for an immediate end to the slaughtering of both Americans and Vietnamese. As the most powerful nation on earth, the U.S. is certainly able to and must declare an immediate, total, unilateral cease-fire in Vietnam.

Simultaneously, it is also of the highest priority that Washington begin to withdraw its support from the present Saigon Government which came to power through

unfair, dishonest elections; and now remains in power through political and religious repression.

A government supported by all non-N.L.F. and non-Thieu Ky groups, in fact the majority of South Vietnamese, will then be able to express and to realize the deepest aspiration of the people-PEACE.

Stop the bombing, stop the shooting, stop the burning, stop the war, now!

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DISCIPLINE CODE

The controversial new McGill discipline code, which was originally distributed in limited quantities has been published in its entirety in the current issue of the McGill Reporter. This was done after a request from Students' Council.

The code is an important document; its proposals, rules, and procedures are the principles by which discipline in this university may be policed. We urge all students to pick up a copy of the code, read it, and keep it for future reference.

the political supplement of the mcgill daily
wednesday, february 25, 1970 vol. 1 no. 7

Together!

The Theatre of Political Entertainment - page 3



The Theatre of Political Entertainment

by guy sprung
photos by robb allnutt

All art has an effect if it is good. All good art persuades its audience to some set of ideas or viewpoint. All art is thus, or at least tries to be propaganda.

Theatre is the most inherently political of all art forms. It deals with humans as groups, as social beings not as individuals. A good play unifies its audience so that it reacts as a unit and the performance has to appeal to the class elements to unify its audience. Our sense of humour, our sense of timing are products of our material world and our class sensitivity.

You can take a film under your arm and show it to an audience of one at home, poetry and painting have the ability to exist with audiences of only one, and the M.S.O. can play to one person and it is still music, but theatre only becomes theatre with a relatively full house. Theatre is immediate, here and now, and relies for its effect on being understood right away, not through study and research, this makes theatre the most actual of the arts. That is why its subject matter must always be relevant, that is what theatre is. The greatest impulse for modern theatre came from 19th century realism, itself a liberal politicization. Broadway and Hollywood have perverted the realist tendency to a political — by default movement, an escapism which implies that all is well, and pretends that the present world is all sweetness and light.

Our present form of theatre (performance) in a theatre (place) uses middle class language and sensitivity; no wonder it is frequented by only 7% of the population. What a waste of talent and energy! A false sense of luxury, which going to the theatre connotes, and the pretense of harmony and happiness are extremely political elements that the bourgeois theatre offers its audience.

Our whole system is based on theatrical gimmicks to further its ends, the police are costumed, Montreal has its facade — Expo, the parliament buildings, the Speech from the Throne, etc. etc.

The one prerequisite for this type of systemizer is that it must work on an unconscious level, it must not seem to be political at all, and it must not even seem to be the theatrical or for 'show' or it will only have an alienating effect. When a couple of thousand demonstrators each pick up one cobblestone then a couple of hundred policemen are

shown to be completely helpless in preserving law and order.

The next level is a deliberately theatrical and unconsciously political type theatre, on a simple level the lunch hour shows at PVM advertising Expo. A film like 'The Night of the Living Dead' has a political content, in the wide sense of the word that we are using it. There is no happy ending, in fact a deliberately frustrating and silly death of the hero leaves the audience unsatisfied. A film like 'Z' is getting more explicitly political, but still using conventional forms (the suspense film). That the legal systems are corrupt in Greece and by inference in all capitalist states, is hardly a radical message. Yet the effect is still great because it works on an emotional level, and it works so well. It is a film for political virgins but it achieves the effect that it set out to achieve and is in its proper place at Place Victoria. On an intellectual level 'Z' is openly biased, but because the film achieves its effect to an emotional level this is irrelevant. Theatre not having the technical subtleties available to it must for the most part operate on an intellectual level.

Enter Brecht. His style of theatre for a scientific age is anti-emphathy, anti-emotion. Actually he experienced a number of different periods and eventually reached a dialectical synthesis in his later days. The Threepenny Opera written in 1928 is so entertaining that the socialist view of the world is almost covered over. Brecht seemed to sympathize with the capitalistic figures of Mack the Knife and Tiger Brown. Yet because it is such a good musical it is played very frequently — does this make it a more successful political play than his many Lehrstücke? Is it more than just a question of numbers? It all depends of course where your politics are. An extreme socialist smiles contemptuously at 'Z', Threepenny and The T.N.M.'s production of 'Faux Jeter La Vieille', because they are liberal, and liberals have no use, what are needed are committed workers not apathetic liberals because we are in a pre-revolutionary stage in Quebec.

This means a theatre for a politically conscious audience, dealing with issues, methods, realities and is obviously deliberate, conscious, rational: theatre becomes a discussion area, not a place where the audience is captivated, because they already are captivated.



The more political a theatre becomes the more it must be specific. Imagine the Red Star Chicken Shit Brigade in the Centaur Theatre, nobody would know what the fuck was going on. Street theatre has so many obstacles that it acts more as a publicity gimmick for an issue the complexities of which can not be shown on a street corner.

The most important factor in any type of theatre is that the performers be tuned into their audience. In any theatre (place) the audience pays to be entertained, and they will cease to come and pay if they are not entertained. Brecht in his attempt to politicize his audience used the form of the middle class theatre to entertain and then added his politics to educate his audience.

In Montreal, at the moment, politicized professional theatre is at a young stage. The T.N.M. offers seats to students at \$1.25. They try to be left wing but their idiom and playbill is very middle class and dated.

The other big companies are all cultural institutions and offer classical or individualist plays. Centaur Theatre thrives on the old ladies from Westmount who just 'love' going to the theatre and they have an english accent. The Saidye Bronfman Centre tries to be political for commercial reasons and doesn't know how.

This leaves the only political or engagé theatre to amateurs or semi-professionals such as The Theatre D'Aujourd'hui or the groups at McGill. By far the most successful theatrical political act at McGill was the T.R.Q.'s disruption of 'No'. The T.R.Q. pretends to want a dialogue when they have destroyed the show, and ridiculed it with the disruption. By the nature of the act, much more than by their cliché arguments, they convinced all those who could be swayed that the show was crap, a luxury where luxury cannot be afforded, and no dialogue was needed or possible. But the T.R.Q. is more political than it is theatrical. What Quebec needs is a Piscator or a Brecht to create a style and a subject matter that will be for the Québécois and not for the T.R.Q. A theatre to politicize and make aware the population of Québec on a very basic level.



Beyond Guerrilla Theatre

by h.f. weisbord

The Red Star Chicken Shit Brigade is now known on campus. As a guerrilla theater troupe, it has been highly successful in class disruption and to-the-point criticism. (Woman on welfare: "My children are starving." Sociologist: "Name? Age? Marital status?") The energy and surprise of this touring band cannot help but tune in the back seat doodler to the arguments of meaningful social, economic and political change.

But they are regressive in their stability. Like French Department sit-ins, they will accomplish little without escalation. The time has bourgeois students. The repression of free and challenging thoughts must be met with action. Those fat, thoughtless, docile sheep that frequent this and all universities must be fought directly. It is time to do direct battle with affluent students, self-satisfied professors, and double-breasted administrators.

Following is a description of two advanced guerrilla tactics specifically designed for campuses across North America. More must be found if the Movement is to escalate the conflict and win the war.

Nothing succeeds like the Wedgie. As a means of direct physical assault, the Wedgie doesn't kill, it disconcerts.

It is powerful in rousing dormant students from a state of complacency-irritating them and causing them to re-examine any position they might hold. In its rudimentary form, the Wedgie requires a one man strike force. The mechanics of the operation are easy to learn.

Basic tactic: Approach the intended victim from behind. (Use the protection of a crowd or a long deserted corridor). Reach just inside his trousers (or her skirt) and yank the there-positioned underwear upwards hard and fast, screaming "Bourgeois Pig!" if need be. Then quickly escape.

Double Wedgies (back and front). **Flying Wedgies** (lift victim, drop him on raised undies), and **Wedgies-with-half-twist** (speaks for itself) are variations to be employed when the ever manipulatable media is present to record the style of the Revolution.



Confidence loss will aid in exposing lackey professors for the apologists of the status quo that they truly are. The Movement must destroy the ego-tripping that most faculty find themselves on.

Mooning will take care of that. It can stun math professors in mid-equation, shock classicists in mid-declination, and floor zoologists in mid-dissection. Mooning can be an individual or group action. It can be done in the corridors or in the classrooms. Unlike Wedgies, contact is only visual.

Basic tactic: Simply attract the attention of the enemy, turn your back, drop your trousers (or skirt) and stick your bum out at this repressive tool. Group moons are particularly devastating. An added advantage of mooning is that, unless you have a facial problem, you will be able to mingle with the apathetic majority and remain unrecognized. Moons with a centrally located flower can be effective propaganda, symbolically hinting at the joys to come after the Revolution.

The numbers game has finished. Action from now on! Attack individual sensibilities! Disturb ideological posturing! And remember. To be effective is to be innovative. Try something new for the Revolution.

We're going to Ottawa anyway

the red star chickenshit brigade

The Moratorium Committee's slogan "Revolution if you want it" is even more vacuous than John Lennon's "War is over if you want it" because even if wars could be stopped by everyone turning onto peace and other such mind-blowers a revolution is much more difficult. We're going to Ottawa to march against Canadian complicity with the American presence in Viet Nam but not to march against the War itself. The war is worth fighting. A million dead members of the National Liberation Front consider that the war was worth dying for, when they could easily sit back and grow great dope in their own back yards. We agree with them.

To be **against** war is to be **for** nothing. Peace means nothing at all that is positive. Peace means an uneasy truce. Peace means tolerating a giant who wants to gobble you up. Peace means throwing a flower at a cop who is about to clobber you. Peace will not be worthwhile until the cause of the war is over, not

hidden under phoney face-saving devices. The United States is out to take over Viet Nam and there can be no real peace until the United States is incapacitated.

Pluralism (i.e. to tolerate all points of view, peacefully) doesn't work when you are dealing with people who don't respect your basic right to exist, for to tolerate them is to allow them time to plot against you. Imperialism is not an animal who can be fed till he is no longer hungry. It will continue to grow until there is nothing left to eat.

The "peace committees" should change their slogans to "stop American participation in the war" and let the Viet Cong win. Canadian complicity is bad not because it perpetuates killing but because it helps imperialists to kill peasants. A peace for the sake of peace would allow this killing to go on forever.

The war must be fought. Not simply until Americans leave Vietnam, for that is just a symptom, but un-

til there is a revolution, when the danger can be stopped. But a revolution doesn't take place "if you want it". It will take place only if you and a million others work your ass off in an organized way. And it has to be done.

Those who see "peace in our time" are blindly mistaken. Any peace but a real one is no peace at all. You kill or get killed; there is no consensus when it comes to exploitation.

We're going to march in Ottawa. We're going along with the Moratorium Committee and the union hippies and the religious groups and their mothers. Canada must stop sending supplies to the U.S. Canada must stop allowing the U.S. to continue its side of the war. But peace now? For the other side to give up would make the past thousand years of history useless, and the chance at real freedom impossible. No peace yet. No "war is over". We're going to Ottawa to work on the revolution.

actions & reactions

Trivia of the Week?

There are 64,000 people living today in the City of Montreal who are totally illiterate (can't write their own name) and 240,000 who are functionally illiterate (can write their name but nothing else). This from Québec Presse of Feb. 22.

Pathet Lao take Plain of Jars

Forces of the Royal Laotian Army were in full flight Sunday after being driven from all their positions in the Plain of Jars by Pathet Lao forces supported by North Vietnamese units. U.S. Air Force bombers who last week evacuated the entire civilian population from the strategic plain, were busy this week bombing at will everything that moved in the entire area.

U.S. Bombers active in Port. Guiné

Amílcar Cabral, leader of the African Party for Independence in Portuguese Guiné, asserted this week in a speech made in Syracuse, N.Y., that U.S. bombers armed with napalm were being used by the Portuguese Government against the people of the interior which is controlled by his party. A U.S. government spokesman stated that there was no evidence that American planes were being used in Portuguese Africa.

Comrade Philip?

Prince Philip, speaking at a pollution conference in Strasbourg, said: "All the impassioned speeches will be so much effluence under the bridge unless drastic political action follows."

Why Heroin?

Michael Tabor when asked how he became addicted to heroin at the age of 13 while testifying at New York's Black Panther trials stated: "Heroin helped my nose not to smell the urine-soaked halls. I didn't feel the garbage underfoot. I didn't hear the sound of police sirens tearing through the black jungle."

Prostitution and Gambling Legalized in South Viet Nam

President Thieu of South Vietnam has decided that if the girls of his regime are going to sell themselves to American soldiers, he wants a cut of the take. He has a similar plan for those entrepreneurs who operate gambling tables in Saigon's back streets. From now on there are going to be government operated tourist centers whose feature attractions will be plush green tables and inspected-for-cleanliness whores. The first pleasure palace is to be opened in Vungtau on the South China Sea and Thieu is counting on a million dollar revenue from the center in its first year of operation. According to the New York Times the profit will be most welcome in Saigon since as it is the United States pays 75% of the South Vietnamese government's expenditure.

Crisis Among Workers turned Students

The Alliance des Travailleurs-Etudiants du Québec, the organization of Québec's 50,000 workers who are taking retraining programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, is up in arms over the usefulness of the education that the workers are getting. Most of the people in the program had previously been unemployed for extended periods of time and were led to believe by government publicity that jobs would be readily available to them if they finished Grade 11. They entered a three year program but found that instead of learning skills that would be useful to them in the work world they were forced to study French literature of the middle ages.

The Executive of ATEQ is meeting with government officials this week in an attempt to reorganize the courses so as to give the unemployed one solid year of study (without unnecessary vacations) in real job retraining. The question to be posed to the government is whether they are sincerely interested in giving the workers new skills or whether they regard the program as a means to silence the chronically unemployed.

Together

Editor: Michael Prupas
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Together is the political supplement of the McGill Daily and is published weekly by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish, Montreal 112, P.Q. Editorial opinions are not necessarily those of the Students' Council nor of the Editorial Board of the McGill Daily.

The Rise of the Left at McGill

by robert lantos

It is common knowledge that in comparison with the last four years, this has been a very calm year for old McGill. There were no threatening anti-war demonstrations, no disruptions of governing bodies, no occupations of the Administration building, no impressive sounding radical manifestos with any considerable student support, not even a serious Daily crisis.

The elected student politicians stopped quarreling with the Administration and decided to play the game and regain the status of "responsible members of the community". Above all, there was no radical movement with anything like a popular base, and, despite a steady bombardment of "Maoist" literature; political interest and enthusiasm on campus has reached its lowest point in years.

The radical spirit and inspiration, so conspicuous in the past years, has completely ebbed away. Even the Daily ceased being the radicals' and left-liberals' morning aphrodisiac. The only area in which student activism remains is in departmental reform, i.e., the Sociology Students' Union and the A.G.E.F.—an area which is very limited by its nature as it is impossible to form a campus-wide movement around it. It would appear as if the prophesy of the conservative psychoanalysts of the student movement has been fulfilled at McGill, and student radicalism, after reaching a peak in 1967-69, has fallen fatally ill.

It is of paramount importance then, if we are to dispute this prophesy and speculate on the possibilities of the future, to retrace the history of the Left at McGill, and try to discover the roots for its demise.

As everyone knows, McGill is in a very unusual situation by its geographic position—it is an English University located in the midst of a primarily French language milieu, which is in the process of developing an increasingly radical national consciousness. This is further complicated by the fact that this movement manifests itself most militantly in demands for the abolition of public English language education, and specifically, for the transformation of McGill into a French language institution. Finally, as many McGill students come from affluent English-speaking families who have been identified by the French-Nationalist movement as "the enemy", they feel personally threatened by the growing cultural nationalism.

There is no space here to go into an adequate discussion of what the goals of the nationalist movement are. Suffice it to say that, after going through the "Quiet Revolution" or civil rights stage, it has now reached a militant and potentially revolutionary Separatist position, demanding sovereignty and self-determination for Quebec. At the beginning of student activism at McGill, the University's position in Quebec was not a serious concern for the Left. In fact, it was not until 1968-69, that this problem emerged in all its vital importance.

"The Quiet and Still Air of Delightful Studies" of McGill University was first disturbed by student protest in March 1965. The issue was certainly not a radical one, nor one with deep political significance. The ad-

ministration had raised student fees by \$100 for the next year, without any previous student consultation. Understandably, this was an issue with very broad appeal — one which affected every student, even the usually apathetic ones. At this time there was no political movement on the campus to take the organization and initiative of the movement in its hands, a job which was left for the elected officers of the Students' Society — "moderate" students with absolutely no political commitment, or *savoir faire*. Thus, when the administration announced that it planned to implement the fee raise regardless of student opposition, this ad hoc student movement, weakened by the pressure of exams, rapidly faded away, unaware of its own power and strength.

With the beginning of the academic year 1965-66, student politics were suddenly infused with hitherto unprecedented vigour and activity. The activist Quebec Student Union, — UGEQ had been formed the previous year, based on the concept of student syndicalism as well as a profuse sprinkling of Québécois nationalism. At this time McGill was not a member of the organization, but the new Students' Society President, Sharon Sholzberg, favored joining it. At the same time, the McGill Daily, under the editorship of Patrick MacFadden became strongly left-wing, socially conscious and politically oriented. Student activism at this stage was for the most part centered around the Student Council and the Daily, with some activity taking place in the realm of course reform. Apart from the Daily articles however, the prevailing mood on campus was still very conservative. A curious phenomenon during this year was the appearance of an active and well organized right-wing — not to be confused with the "moderates" — but undisguised reactionaries — vehemently opposed to the reformist and liberal attitudes of the Student Council Executive, and outraged by the radicalism of MacFadden's Daily, whom they repeatedly tried to fire. In all the elections during that year they managed to gather significant student support, and won almost every Student Council and Executive seat.

At the beginning of 1966-67 there was a conservative Student Council, an apathetic student body, and a radical McGill Daily under MacFadden's successor Sandy Gage. In these circumstances a clash between the two opponents, left-wing Daily and right-wing Council was imminent. It materialized, in the shape of a head on collision regarding a front page article about an Engineering professor doing research to aid the Americans in Vietnam, which the Daily printed on November 11. The Council reacted by firing Gage, which proved to be a costly move. A great amount of protest and heated activity on the campus ensued, leading to two successive open meetings, where a majority of the more than one thousand students present voted to demand the reinstatement of Gage, until the Council reluctantly complied. It was during this first Daily crisis, that a broadly-based radically oriented organization, Students for a Democratic University, was born. Its original goal was to fight to reinstate Gage, but later it

became concerned with much broader issues. For the rest of the year however, S.D.U. was quite inactive, save for a few meetings, and the contesting of campus elections.

During all this time, there had been no serious conflict between students and the Administration. While the students quarrelled among themselves, the Administration looked on in silent detachment. With the advent of 1967-68 the entire focus of student activism changed. At the beginning of the year, SDU was revitalized and a new leadership elected, with Stan Gray, newly returned from Oxford, as its chairman. While SDU was discussing and planning its policy, ideology and tactics, the Administration entered the picture.

On November 3, the Supplement of the McGill Daily carried an article in John Fekete's weekly column reprinted from "The Realist" entitled: "The Parts that Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book". The article gave a fictional account of events following the Kennedy assassination, including a passage depicting Lyndon Johnson defecating during a private conference with Senator Fulbright, and another one in which he was fucking John Kennedy's corpse in the throat through the bullet wound. Immediately after appearing, most copies of the paper were seized by self-appointed student vigilantes, and Principal Rocke Robertson issued charges of "obscene libel" against columnist Fekete, Daily editor Peter Allnutt and the editor of the Supplement, Pierre Fournier.

Within hours after the publication of the article the campus was in a furor. Among the students, the article had a very polarizing effect. A large number of them, with liberal tendencies, but hitherto uninvolved in political events, became sharply radicalized by the Administration's repressive measures. They were angered by the possible penalties — including expulsion — that the three student journalists had to face, but more basically, by the Administration's *in loco parentis* attitude, and what was clearly political censorship. Another segment of students, surprisingly militant, sided with the Administration and urged it to immediately expel the students involved.

Meanwhile, SDU was feverishly trying to organize students to challenge the Administration's actions. By Monday November 6 the affair had become the talk of Montreal. A local radio program moderator, seeing a foreign inspired Communist Conspiracy, made it his personal crusade. On Nov. 6 SDU reprinted the Kennedy article together with a few comments, bearing the signature of about fifty students and a few Faculty, asking to be charged by the Administration, having committed the same offense as Fekete, Allnutt and Fournier.

On the same day, over six hundred students decided to march to the Administration building to demand that the charges be dropped. When they were greeted by barred doors, the march developed into McGill's first occupation, and part of the crowd forcefully entered the building and demanded to speak to Principal Robertson. When the latter failed to make any concessions, the occupiers, about three hundred in number, decided to stay and press their demands. As a result of the anger aroused by the Administration's repression, and the frustrations and impatience accumulated during three days of sitting and sleeping-in, some students had become more radicalized than the militant SDU, and desperately wanted to do something that would make the Administration respond. When SDU withdrew the remaining fifty students went on to occupy the Principal's office. In the process, a door handle and a few chairs were broken, giving the Administration an official excuse for calling in the police. On the night of November 9, the police called in by Rocke Robertson to "protect University property", made their debut on the McGill Campus. After they arrived, a crowd of over one hundred spectators, gathered outside the Administration building. The students in Robertson's office, — after being photographed and identified individually, were dragged out of the building in some cases being beaten in the process. Meanwhile, outside the building, the police unexpectedly and without provocation charged into the crowd heading directly to where Stan Gray was standing as a spectator and proceeded to assault him and arrest him after a severe beating.

With the "Fekete Affair" student activism at McGill entered a more radical stage. The hypocrisy of the Administration's "liberalism, tolerance and love of academic freedom" became clear, and those who had fought for substantive changes and a complete redefinition of the role of the university rejected all faith in working within the Administration's "established channels". After November 1967, the radical mov-



Stan Gray talking to students during the occupation of the Administration Building in November of 1967.

ement began working with the conviction that qualitative change could only be achieved through extra-legal action, despite the existing channels rather than through them.

It was at this point that the Left began to concentrate on such questions as the role of the University in society, instead of only fighting Student Council elections, and marching against the American presence in Vietnam. The origin of research funds, connections with the business world, the composition of the Board of Governors, admission policies, undemocratic decision making processes, departmental structures, on campus recruiting for companies engaged in production of war materials, and the political bias at the course level were all studied and considered, but action on these issues did not materialize until the next year. By the end of the 67-68 session however, no serious attempt had been made to come to grips with the Quebec situation, specifically, the role of McGill in Quebec, at a time when French nationalism was rapidly growing more popular.

This changed entirely with the beginning of the 68-69 year. Radicalism seemed to be gaining unprecedented popularity on campus. Later the previous year, three well known "leftists" — Robert Hajaly, Ian Hyman, and Peter Foster had won the three Student Council Executive positions. In September of the new year a Student Council deadlock forced the editorship of the McGill Daily to a referendum, in which radical Mark Starowicz narrowly defeated moderate George Radwanski. Early in the year SDU was abolished and replaced by a more broadly oriented and ideologically more radical Socialist Action Committee, headed by Stan Gray, and John Fekete. On the whole, the new organization failed to attract a broad base and was little known outside of radical circles.

Another organization, founded at about the same time, had a very different effect. A group of discontented Political Science students led by the radicals in the department formed the first departmental student association — the Political Science Association, demanding educational reform, and student representation on decision — making bodies within the department. The PSA attracted a large number of students who after many long meetings hammered out a series of proposals — including the institution of student parity on all departmental committees, — which were vehemently rejected by the faculty. Various compromise solutions were then sought by the students, but all negotiations finally broke down on the question of representation on the Staff Hiring Committee. As a result of this impasse the PSA voted to strike, and occupied the premises of the Political Science Department. The compromise which was finally accepted fell far short of student demands.

The importance of the strike however, was not its immediate achievements, but rather, in airing depth of student discontent at the classroom and department level. Furthermore, the strike bared the monolithic nature of the department. It became clear that certain positions and approaches (invariably pro-establishment ones) were emphasized and favoured, and despite innumerable claims to the contrary, the department was not pluralist. The major point of student power on the department was to penetrate this monolith and to introduce a critical approach.

Meanwhile, events which would strongly influence the McGill Left were developing in the outside community. In October '68, French CEGEP students throughout Montreal had organized militant strikes and demonstrations demanding radical educational and political change, which culminated in a giant march of about ten thousand people on October 21. After some minor concessions the CEGEP militants were crushed by their administrations, but radical activity in the French student milieu sharply escalated. It was at this juncture that Quebec independence became the primary issue within the radical movement at McGill.

At the beginning of the second term, SAC was replaced by the Radical Students' Alliance. The RSA, which was intended to be a more broadly-based group, then formulated a list of demands in the shape of a manifesto, calling, among other things, for the abolition of plans for a new Faculty of Management building, the financing of a high rise student co-op by the Board of Governors, and increased use of the French language for instruction. When the university's governing bodies predictably refused to consider these demands, the RSA staged a series of disruptions of these bodies, aimed at forcing them to deal with these issues. However, the Administration's only response was a series of outraged threats of repression, which materialized on February 12, with the firing of or "initiation of dismissal procedures" against Stan Gray.

The Sir George "affair" which developed while Gray was being fired at McGill — front page news for a whole week, had a very serious impact on most students and the English community. "Violence" was



A show of solidarity during CEGEP crisis in October 1968.

isolated from its causes, and was treated in a vacuum, without consideration of its context.

As a result of the adverse publicity and paranoia which resulted from the computer centre debacle, McGill radicals suddenly found themselves to be a small and isolated group with minimal support, surrounded by intensive hatred and hostility.

The real cause for the demise of the Left at McGill however, was not the hostility created by the Sir George affair, but rather, the Left's position on the issue of Quebec independence. After some heated debate which split the radical ranks, the RSA took a very strongly pro-independence position, with the rationale that nationalism in this case was a progressive step in the liberation of the Québec people. The RSA maintained that the struggle for national sovereignty in Québec was a national liberation struggle akin to those in the Third World. This unconditional support of Separatism and French unilingualism had a powerful alienating effect on most sympathetic liberals and potential radicals. Furthermore, it divided the radicals themselves, many of whom rejected the analysis which viewed Québec in a Third World situation, and who feared that the nationalist movement, made up essentially of bourgeois rather than socialist forces, did not represent a progressive position.

Although a certain amount of hostility to the Independentist movement was to be expected, the complete isolation of the radical movement was to a great extent, its own doing. The left-liberals were disenchanted by RSA's increasing intolerance for dissent within the movement and by its persistent labelling of people who were not in agreement with its independentist position as "reactionaries".

Apart from its position on Québec, the RSA was from its inception plagued by internal contradictions. Two main problems which played an important role in decimating the movement arose:

Most RSA members came from an English-speaking, middle class background, and a majority of them were also from Jewish families. In many cases, there was a conscious attempt on their part to overcome their background and escape their ethnic identity in order to gain the confidence of the French Nationalist movement. This veritable self-hatred led to an eager support of almost any view, so long as it was anti-English and anti-Federalist.

From its birth, there was in RSA a distinct cleavage between the leadership and the base which remained unresolved to the end. Some of the leaders, specifically John Fekete and Stan Gray had an unusually strong theoretical background and fertile intellect. This however, instead of making them into useful sources of ideas and information left them to surround themselves with an often impenetrable barrier of arrogance. As a result, an incestuous "in-group" developed at the top of the Left, which took it upon itself to hold the key discussions and reach the key decisions in private meetings and without consultation with the rest of the movement. This practice created a very distasteful authoritarian structure, whereby the important ideological debates and formulation of policies were carried out by a half dozen or so "leaders".

Despite its numerous weaknesses, RSA could have survived were it not for the way it handled the independence issue. Its abrupt declaration of a very hard-line Separatist stand, and its adoption of this issue as its top priority without any serious attempt at a widespread political education campaign, shows a total lack of tactical sophistication, and understanding of the McGill student's difficult position. This impatient intolerance finally reduced the RSA to a small group of

turious and no longer rational radicals, whose hatred of the "English ruling class" at times verged on unmitigated racism.

For example, a Daily article by radical Robert Chodos concluded with the intolerably racist line of: "Speak French or get out". Clearly, there was no longer any interest in gaining support or in creating higher political consciousness among the non-radical McGill students. In addition, with the help of continued use of vicious and offensive slogans, the RSA finally became a tight group of radicals masochistically proud of their own increasing scarcity. Thus, when on February 11 the Administration fired Stan Gray because of his political activities, apart from a few letters of protest and verbal denunciations, there was no major organized opposition to the Administration's move.

"Operation McGill" was organized by various Independentist groups in order to demand that McGill become a French language institution. Their main argument was that since the large majority of Québécois are French, there is no reason to support with public funds a highly developed institution which refuses to teach in the language of the majority. Some of the principal figures in the march were McGill RSA radicals, especially Stan Gray, who engineered a great part of it. The orientation and slogans of the demonstration, in which nearly ten thousand people participated, were for the most part quite difficult to reconcile with left-wing radicalism. The main slogan for example, was "McGill Français", and not "McGill aux Québécois" or even "McGill aux Etudiants".

Their point was not to abolish class society, but to replace one ruling class — English, for another one — French. Not to abolish oppressive structures, but to simply change their language. Not to end authoritarian and anti-critical education, but just to change its management. The average McGill student reacted to this quasi-racist threat with undisguised racist hostility. The left-liberals were disillusioned, and the few remaining radicals were split. When on March 28, Gray marched in the front row of the demonstration amidst shouts of "McGill Français", radicalism at McGill was dead and buried — for a time at least.

Up to now the movement has not revived. On the campus, a profound hostility to Québec independence prevails, and political activity has regressed to the same level as four years earlier. Last term the only events to attract any interest were two teach-ins sponsored by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. These however, were by no means radically oriented, and failed to create a permanent political organization.

While for the present the possibilities for the development of a serious radical movement at McGill are dim indeed, the important question is whether such a movement is inherently impossible given the context of McGill. The prevalent answer to this question among former RSA radicals is negative.

The old radicals attribute their failure to the "inately" reactionary nature of McGill students and the English — speaking community in Quebec in general. Therefore they conclude that it is not worth their efforts to agitate in a hostile milieu in order to gain the support of an isolated few, when that time could be spent in recruiting much broader support in the French community, politicized by the nationalist movement. An equal or more important reason for the lack of popularity of radicalism at McGill, however, was the RSA's complete inability to communicate with the majority of students, as well as its unpalatable tactics and impatience. It was therefore due mostly to its own doings, such as its unqualified support of the March 28 demonstration, that the radical movement at McGill collapsed — or rather, committed suicide.

ement began working with the conviction that qualitative change could only be achieved through extra-legal action, despite the existing channels rather than through them.

It was at this point that the Left began to concentrate on such questions as the role of the University society, instead of only fighting Student Council elections, and marching against the American presence in Vietnam. The origin of research funds, connections with the business world, the composition of the Board of Governors, admission policies, undemocratic decision making processes, departmental structures, on campus recruiting for companies engaged in production of war materials, and the political bias at the course level were all studied and considered, but action on these issues did not materialize until the next year. By the end of the 67-68 session however, no serious attempt had been made to come to grips with the Quebec situation, specifically, the role of McGill in Quebec, at a time when French nationalism was rapidly growing more popular.

This changed entirely with the beginning of the 68-69 year. Radicalism seemed to be gaining unprecedented popularity on campus. Later the previous year, three well known "leftists" — Robert Hajaly, Ian Hyman, and Peter Foster had won the three Student Council Executive positions. In September of the new year a Student Council deadlock forced the editorship of the McGill Daily to a referendum, in which radical Mark Starowicz narrowly defeated moderate George Radwanski. Early in the year SDU was abolished and replaced by a more broadly oriented and ideologically more radical Socialist Action Committee, headed by Stan Gray, and John Fekete. On the whole, the new organization failed to attract a broad base and was little known outside of radical circles.

Another organization, founded at about the same time, had a very different effect. A group of discontented Political Science students led by the radicals in the department formed the first departmental student association — the Political Science Association, demanding educational reform, and student representation on decision — making bodies within the department. The PSA attracted a large number of students who after many long meetings hammered out a series of proposals — including the institution of student parity on all departmental committees, — which were vehemently rejected by the faculty. Various compromise solutions were then sought by the students, but all negotiations finally broke down on the question of representation on the Staff Hiring Committee. As a result of this impasse the PSA voted to strike, and occupied the premises of the Political Science Department. The compromise which was finally accepted fell far short of student demands.

The importance of the strike however, was not its immediate achievements, but rather, in airing depth of student discontent at the classroom and department level. Furthermore, the strike bared the monolithic nature of the department. It became clear that certain positions and approaches (invariably pro-establishment ones) were emphasized and favoured, and despite innumerable claims to the contrary, the department was not pluralist. The major point of student power on the department was to penetrate this monolith and to introduce a critical approach.

Meanwhile, events which would strongly influence the McGill Left were developing in the outside community. In October '68, French CEGEP students throughout Montreal had organized militant strikes and demonstrations demanding radical educational and political change, which culminated in a giant march of about ten thousand people on October 21. After some minor concessions the CEGEP militants were crushed by their administrations, but radical activity in the French student milieu sharply escalated. It was at this juncture that Quebec independence became the primary issue within the radical movement at McGill.

At the beginning of the second term, SAC was replaced by the Radical Students' Alliance. The RSA, which was intended to be a more broadly-based group, then formulated a list of demands in the shape of a manifesto, calling, among other things, for the abolition of plans for a new Faculty of Management building, the financing of a high rise student co-op by the Board of Governors, and increased use of the French language for instruction. When the university's governing bodies predictably refused to consider these demands, the RSA staged a series of disruptions of these bodies, aimed at forcing them to deal with these issues. However, the Administration's only response was a series of outraged threats of repression, which materialized on February 12, with the firing of or "initiation of dismissal procedures" against Stan Gray.

The Sir George "affair" which developed while Gray was being fired at McGill — front page news for a whole week, had a very serious impact on most students and the English community. "Violence" was



A show of solidarity during CEGEP crisis in October 1968.

isolated from its causes, and was treated in a vacuum, without consideration of its context.

As a result of the adverse publicity and paranoia which resulted from the computer centre debacle, McGill radicals suddenly found themselves to be a small and isolated group with minimal support, surrounded by intensive hatred and hostility.

The real cause for the demise of the Left at McGill however, was not the hostility created by the Sir George affair, but rather, the Left's position on the issue of Quebec independence. After some heated debate which split the radical ranks, the RSA took a very strongly pro-independence position, with the rationale that nationalism in this case was a progressive step in the liberation of the Québec people. The RSA maintained that the struggle for national sovereignty in Québec was a national liberation struggle akin to those in the Third World. This unconditional support of Separatism and French unilingualism had a powerful alienating effect on most sympathetic liberals and potential radicals. Furthermore, it divided the radicals themselves, many of whom rejected the analysis which viewed Québec in a Third World situation, and who feared that the nationalist movement, made up essentially of bourgeois rather than socialist forces, did not represent a progressive position.

Although a certain amount of hostility to the Independentist movement was to be expected, the complete isolation of the radical movement was to a great extent, its own doing. The left-liberals were disenchanted by RSA's increasing intolerance for dissent within the movement and by its persistent labelling of people who were not in agreement with its independentist position as "reactionaries".

Apart from its position on Québec, the RSA was from its inception plagued by internal contradictions. Two main problems which played an important role in decimating the movement arose:

Most RSA members came from an English-speaking, middle class background, and a majority of them were also from Jewish families. In many cases, there was a conscious attempt on their part to overcome their background and to wipe their ethnic identity in order to gain the confidence of the French Nationalist movement. This veritable self-hatred led to an eager support of almost any view, so long as it was anti-English and anti-Federalist.

From its birth, there was in RSA a distinct cleavage between the leadership and the base which remained unresolved to the end. Some of the leaders, specifically John Fekete and Stan Gray had an unusually strong theoretical background and fertile intellect. This however, instead of making them into useful sources of ideas and information left them to surround themselves with an often impenetrable barrier of arrogance. As a result, an incestuous "in-group" developed at the top of the Left, which took it upon itself to hold the key discussions and reach the key decisions in private meetings and without consultation with the rest of the movement. This practice created a very distasteful authoritarian structure, whereby the important ideological debates and formulation of policies were carried out by a half dozen or so "leaders".

Despite its numerous weaknesses, RSA could have survived were it not for the way it handled the independence issue. Its abrupt declaration of a very hard-line Separatist stand, and its adoption of this issue as its top priority without any serious attempt at a widespread political education campaign, shows a total lack of tactical sophistication, and understanding of the McGill student's difficult position. This impatient intolerance finally reduced the RSA to a small group of

turious and no longer rational radicals, whose hatred of the "English ruling class" at times verged on unmitigated racism.

For example, a Daily article by radical Robert Chodos concluded with the intolerably racist line of: "Speak French or get out". Clearly, there was no longer any interest in gaining support or in creating higher political consciousness among the non-radical McGill students. In addition, with the help of continued use of vicious and offensive slogans, the RSA finally became a tight group of radicals masochistically proud of their own increasing scarcity. Thus, when on February 11 the Administration fired Stan Gray because of his political activities, apart from a few letters of protest and verbal denunciations, there was no major organized opposition to the Administration's move.

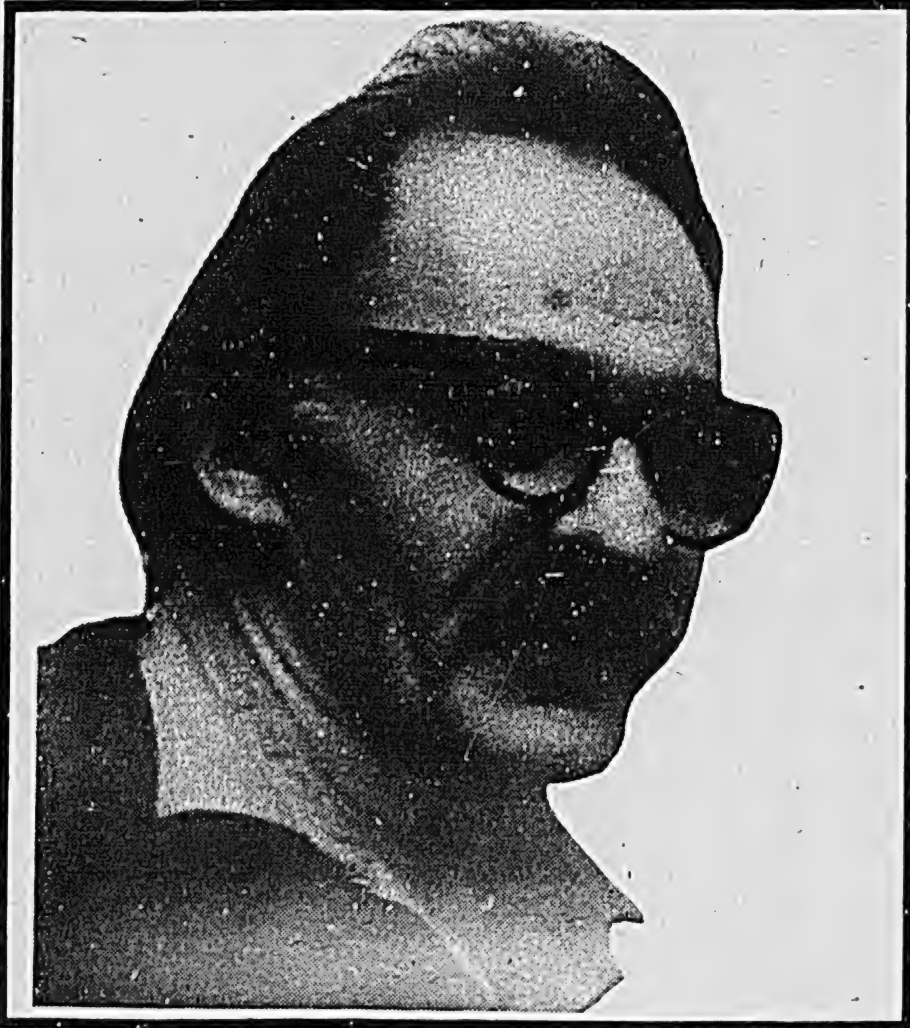
"Operation McGill" was organized by various Independentist groups in order to demand that McGill become a French language institution. Their main argument was that since the large majority of Québécois are French, there is no reason to support with public funds a highly developed institution which refuses to teach in the language of the majority. Some of the principal figures in the march were McGill RSA radicals, especially Stan Gray, who engineered a great part of it. The orientation and slogans of the demonstration, in which nearly ten thousand people participated, were for the most part quite difficult to reconcile with left-wing radicalism. The main slogan for example, was "McGill Français", and not "McGill aux Québécois" or even "McGill aux Etudiants".

Their point was not to abolish class society, but to replace one ruling class — English, for another one — French. Not to abolish oppressive structures, but to simply change their language. Not to end authoritarian and anti-critical education, but just to change its management. The average McGill student reacted to this quasi-racist threat with undisguised racist hostility. The left-liberals were disillusioned, and the few remaining radicals were split. When on March 28, Gray, marched in the front row of the demonstration amidst shouts of "McGill Français", radicalism at McGill was dead and buried — for a time at least.

Up to now the movement has not revived. On the campus, a profound hostility to Québec independence prevails, and political activity has regressed to the same level as four years earlier. Last term the only events to attract any interest were two teach-ins sponsored by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. These however, were by no means radically oriented, and failed to create a permanent political organization.

While for the present the possibilities for the development of a serious radical movement at McGill are dim indeed, the important question is whether such a movement is inherently impossible given the context of McGill. The prevalent answer to this question among former RSA radicals is negative.

The old radicals attribute their failure to the "inately" reactionary nature of McGill students and the English — speaking community in Quebec in general. Therefore they conclude that it is not worth their efforts to agitate in a hostile milieu in order to gain the support of an isolated few, when that time could be spent in recruiting much broader support in the French community, politicized by the nationalist movement. An equal or more important reason for the lack of popularity of radicalism at McGill, however, was the RSA's complete inability to communicate with the majority of students, as well as its unpalatable tactics and impatience. It was therefore due mostly to its own doings, such as its unqualified support of the March 28 demonstration, that the radical movement at McGill — or rather, committed suicide.



Bookchin on Revolutionary Anarchism

by sari schernofski

Murray Bookchin is a fifty-year old anarchist author from New York. His most recent book is *Ecology and Revolution*.

Murray Bookchin likes his fried eggs with ketchup. As it can be seen, my interview with him was not a formal one, but then Murray Bookchin is not a formal man.

Short and stocky, dressed in a flannel shirt and work boots, his long black hair and mustache streaked with gray, his appearance conjures up the prototype image of a radical ecologist and revolutionary anarchist.

Bookchin is what he appears to be and lives what he believes. That is not to say that he is simple, but that he is whole, integrated and true to himself.

Nature is the key to Bookchin's theories on ecology and anarchism. He believes that there is self-regulation, harmony and order in nature.

This theory is obvious to almost everyone with regard to ecological nature. Before man's intervention, the earth and its inhabitants functioned in a mutually beneficial way, and life and non-life was balanced. What was taken from the earth by animals was eventually returned.

Man's intelligence didn't stop him from fucking up this balance and creating a situation where death of all life is imminent unless drastic measures are taken.

This theory of the self-regulatory powers of nature is less self-evident with regard to man in society. Bookchin, like all anarchists, believes that man can best function in a society that has no government, for political parties take away freedom and individuality from the people. He believes in the capacity of people to organize themselves, without rules, laws or restrictions.

So far I have said only things that any ecologist or anarchist would profess. What differentiates Bookchin from the others is the means to this anarchical end, but more especially, the highly detailed anarchistic-ecological society he has defined.

Fork in first, and wildly gesticulating, this dynamic man went on to explain how, finally, because of technological advancement, the anarchist society is a real possibility.

"Past revolutions, anarchist or otherwise, have failed because the lot of the people has not improved. Revolutions give hope of more freedom and more material comforts to the people," Bookchin says.

"The new technology is now prepared to satisfy the people's material wants. With a re-adaptation of technology an anarchistic society can survive."

He goes on to explain that with a new technology, centralization and the dichotomy between town and country can be overcome.

"anarchism is a people's movement"

The present modern technology has been made to create the smallest and simplest division in man's work. The labour process has been simplified to such an extent that one man will cap bottles eight hours a day. Bookchin feels that the ultimate mechanization of these operations is inevitable. In an anarchist society these machines will be self-operating and people will have more free time to manage society and themselves.

Bookchin also emphasized the importance of re-adapting, as well as advancing, technology by making it more flexible. He cites as an example of this, a boring device invented by Ford which can drill a hole the size of a needle or the size of a large cylinder.

With a new flexibility of cybernetic techniques, small communities necessary for the preservation of man's individuality and freedom, will be viable.

Bookchin believes that students in their revolts are rejecting the way technology is now being used. They are angry at the inhumanness of the system, they hate the density of the city, air pollution and are rejecting money oriented value.

"In the rejection of society, you have the affirmation of a new society," Bookchin says. "There is an element of intuition in the young which says society is no good."

Bookchin feels that student revolts are indicative of a new intuitive desire for freedom and that because of this, anarchism is becoming almost a necessity in this modern age.

Distinct from pacifist anarchists whose methodology tends to drop out communal living, Bookchin proclaims to be a revolutionary anarchist, though not necessarily advocating violence.

In his anecdotal way, he discusses the French student revolt of the summer of 1968: "All of a sudden there were black flags everywhere, draped over everything. Most of these flags were not flown by members of anarchist groups, but by individuals, feeling a great need."

It is evident to Bookchin that the "distemper of our times" has produced a youth whose needs demand spontaneity, the French students' revolt is a fore shadowing of what is to come and the means by which this is all to be achieved.

I asked facetiously how a worldwide revolution could possibly be induced spontaneously, and Bookchin to my surprise, had the answer.

"The revolution, when it will come, will be a chain reaction," he says. He goes on to mention the distinction between a planned revolution, actually a coup, and a revolution of the chain-reaction sort, the kind necessary for anarchism.

The French students had the right idea, Bookchin feels, because there were no actual leaders of the uprising, no matter how much the press tried to glorify Daniel Cohn-Bendit into a movie star.

The French revolt exemplified the fact that anarchism is not "ideological, but a people's movement."

Bookchin feels that although communism and anarchism are both people's movements to return the power to the people, the methodology of communism is not particularly feasible. Communism professes to establish a government which will co-ordinate and regulate the people and the country's wealth, and after this, will dissolve, once everything is functioning.

"The trouble with this," Bookchin feels, "is that the communist government will not wither away — it becomes an end in itself. That is why I'm an anarchist!"

One extremely pleasant and unusual aspect of Murray Bookchin, is that there are no discrepancies between Murray Bookchin the person and Murray Bookchin the political figure.

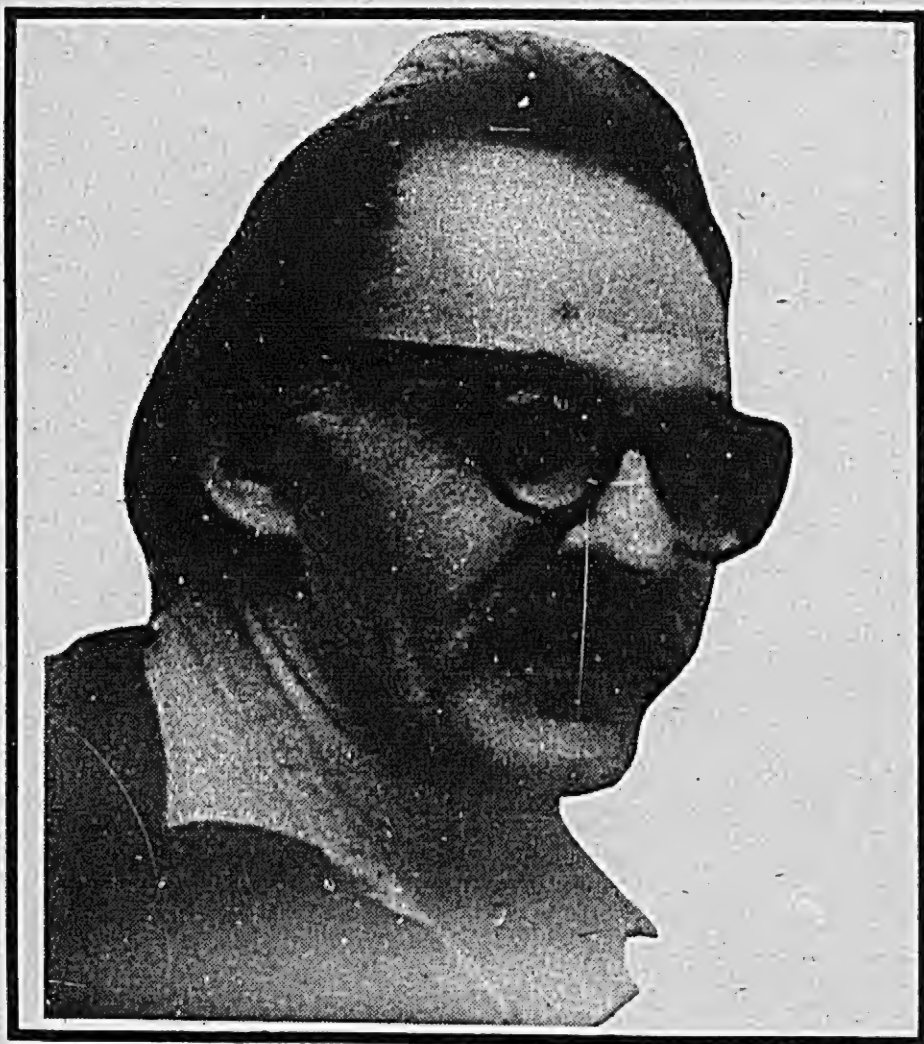
In personal relationships he practices the anarchist theory of freedom and individuality. His enthusiasm and knowledge of his subject never gave way to condescension during our talk. Although I had never stated my political sympathies, he never once became persuasive, let alone coercive. His criticism of people such as Paul Goodman, was always admittedly subjective.

Another aspect of this consistency of character came to light at the later gathering of some young local anarchists. Mellowed with experience and age, Bookchin could have easily played upon youth's affinity for hero-worshipping. He was to have been the focal point of the gathering anyhow, but he abdicated the throne that was his to seize.

Although he is a good talker and a compelling speaker, it was refreshing to see that he never once tried to hold the floor. He would speak when it was relevant or pertinent, and then only to individuals, not to the "mass". A true anarchist can never make a political play; power trips are very anti-anarchist lifestyles.

From my perhaps limited view, my head has somehow associated political persons with obnoxious rhetoric, fanaticism, dirty, behind doors bargaining and fantastic ego trips. All these things seem to me to be nihilistic, anti-life, for they deny goodness, ability and the intelligence of others.

It was like being reborn again to meet a man like Murray Bookchin, who believes not necessarily in an inherent altruism in man, but at least that man has the capacity to work with others in a mutually beneficial fashion. His sincerity and love of man shine out from behind his thick glasses... wow.



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11- Montréal - LaHavane La Havane - Montréal	1 août 6 septembre	\$182.00
12- Montréal - Londres Paris - Montréal	3 août 4 septembre	\$199.00
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15- Montréal - Paris Paris - Montréal	10 août 7 septembre	\$209.00

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16- Montréal - Londres	29 août	\$ 74.00
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21- Montréal - Paris	30 septembre	\$ 92.00
22- Montréal - Paris	7 octobre	\$ 92.00

"A TOURBEC ON A VOTRE VOYAGE"

EN COLLABORATION AVEC

AIR CANADA



Notre affaire, c'est tout le monde

BABA RAM DASS

Nee Richard Alpert Ph.D., ex-associate of Timothy Leary (co-author of "The Psychedelic Experience" and "LSD"), Prof. at Harvard, etc., now on the road past acid to yoga, will share his experiences...

on Feb. 28th - L-132 - 8:00 P.M.

March 1st at SGWU,
H-110, 2:00 P.M.

Admission: \$1.00 a head

Proceeds to be used for publication of yogic text "From Bindu to Ojas"

POST - GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OPEN MEETING

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1970
12 NOON, LEACOCK 132

to discuss

CONSTITUTION

MARTLET

(proposed constitutional amendments will be published in the Daily prior to meeting.)

NO ADMISSION WITHOUT I.D.

PSA Open Meeting

The Political Science Association, which consists of all students taking at least one political science course, is holding an open meeting today at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

A long story

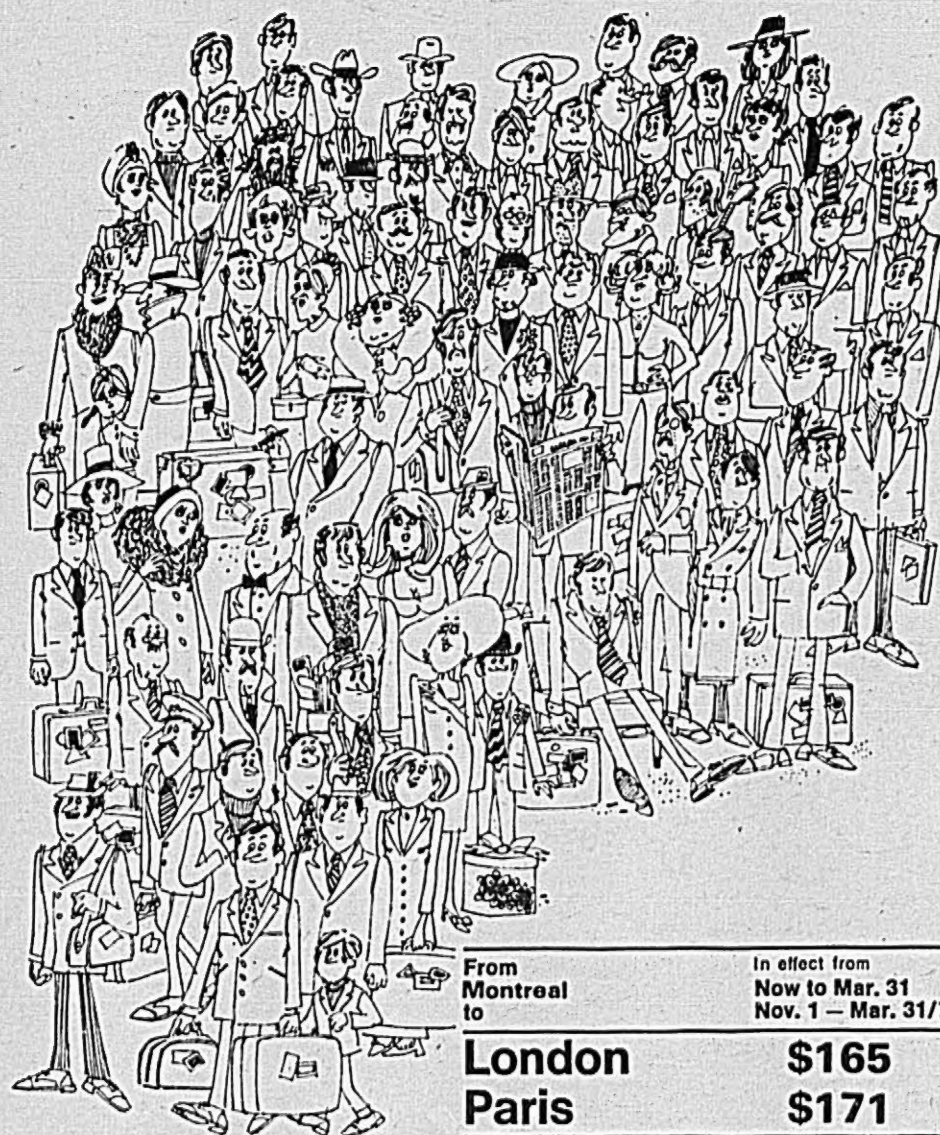
It began more than 30 years ago when a doctor developed the first commercial tampon. The first hygienic internal sanitary protection, Tampax tampons. Since that time, Tampax Incorporated has devoted all its research and technology to making that tampon the best, safest and easiest to use. We don't make sanitary napkins or facial tissues, just Tampax tampons. The best possible tampons.

Today, millions of women in 118 countries around the world trust Tampax tampons. They rely on their comfort and convenience. No other brand can make a similar claim.

Fads, fashions and fancies come and go. Scores of other tampons have seen the light of day and faded. Tampax tampons are here and now. And still just beginning a long story of comfort and freedom for modern women throughout the world.



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Air Canada affinity 'Group 80' Economy Class fares apply from major cities in Canada to dozens of exciting European cities. Start your 1970 holiday planning now. Air Canada can clear up any questions you may have about organizing your group. But do it now and make your arrangements very soon to get the benefit of the lowest affinity 'Group 80' fares of the year.

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London	\$165	\$189	\$236
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The "season" as history

by Henry Srebrnik

The loss of one universal faith, Christianity, in the modern Western world has brought about the disappearance of one philosophy of history, and the 20th century has seen Man increasingly bewildered, as the old concept of unilinear progress in history, where Good must inevitably triumph over Evil, comes under increasing attack in a post-Hiroshima world. From this new vast uncertainty comes an unbearable doubt, and the only two ways to face it are either to become a professional philosopher of doubt (like Descartes) or to cut the Gordian knot by devoting one's thinking time to professional sports.

Descartes has already been much discussed, so we will now turn our attention to the second attempt to regularize a world in chaos, a method which (numerically, at least!) seems much more satisfying to men.

The new history starts anew each year, in each professional sport where teams compete on a regularly scheduled basis with each other, and where the competition is not merely on the basis of the individual games themselves, but where each game is part of History—"the season", which comes to its apocalyptic end each April (or November, or September) with "the Finals" (Stanley Cup, Grey Cup, etc), when the gods finally reward the group which has, so to speak, most perfectly embodied the spirit in world-historical terms. History begins anew each

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year (sports are at least more fair than the real world, where Panama does not have an equal chance to "overtake" the U.S. each year); all teams (and their actors) start at point zero and for the next six months a microcosm of world history plays itself

out, as 12 "nations", all in equal competition with each other, have regularly scheduled little battles (the actual games) to see who will win the big war.

That sports fans come to a game not for the intrinsic value of each individual contest but to see each particular battle in the World War is obvious. It is not individual games they see, but rather part of the larger process—the two teams that happen to be playing are both part of a 12-team system, competing

History begins anew each year; all teams start at point zero, and for the next six months a microcosm of world history plays itself out, as 12 "nations", all in equal competition with each other, have regularly scheduled little battles to see who will win the big war.

not only with each other but also with other 10 teams, at any given moment, and fans not only see the game in terms of its own intrinsic excitement (i.e. a close, exciting game with one team leading 3-2) but also in terms of History (i.e. in this same close game a major factor is that, if Team A wins, it moves into a playoff spot, or if Player X scores, he wins the scoring championship, etc) How many people would come to see a game between two "pick-up" teams, even if the 12 players on the ice were the 12 best in the whole world and could thus, in terms of sheer artistry, put on a more spectacular show than, say the LA Kings or Oakland Seals? The point needs no belabouring—each game must be part of a regularized ongoing historical process—the season. (Even "exhibition games" draw few fans, being "pre-historical".

Not only is each season history, but so is the entire league in each sport, and so a spectator can identify strongly with the entire 50-year history of, say, the Montreal Canadiens hockey team, know who its stars were in earlier eras, what its historical ups and downs have been, what its "eternal" records are (most cups won, best player ever, etc). The behaviour of children illustrates this most strongly. A child who becomes interested in hockey not only learns the actual intrinsic rules and fundamentals of the game (how to skate, pass, check) but also the history of the game and its "stars" (and numerous are the cases of kids who have failed school because their heads were literally clogged with thousands of statistics relating to goals-against averages, most assists in a season by a defenceman, most penalty minutes for a forward ad infinitum et nauseam.)

For history to occur there must be professional

historians to record it, scribes to transcribe it, and ideologues to glorify certain individuals and teams and to malign others. The professional corps of historians in modern society is found, not in universities (for these gentlemen still study the older and now seemingly imponderable processes of human efforts) but on the sports sections of daily newspapers and magazines and on television. The fact that modern man sees sports as History is most strongly illustrated by this fact—that an entire section of a newspaper, a section almost as big as that devoted to "the news" (the Old History), is devoted to the New History, and that this section has the same historical regularity, scandals, individual achievements, defeats and victories, as does 'front-page news'. An entire world of space and time and effort is given over to activities which are not much more important, really, than gardening or stamp-collecting, activities which are really hobbies and games. Were this really a world where men were not as unhappy at leisure as at work, then professional spectator sports would merit no more than a little notice in the newspaper preceding each game, and perhaps a mention of the score in the paper the day following the game. But they would certainly not be a literal "counter-world" with their own "History", where men escaped from

Were this really a world where men were not as unhappy at leisure as at work, then professional spectator sports would merit no more than a little notice in the newspaper preceding each game, and perhaps a mention of the score in the paper the day following the game. But they would certainly not be a literal "Counter-world" with their own "history", where men escaped from their own unhappy history. And this, and not the "corruption" and "scandals" involved in professional sports, is the real tragedy.

their own unhappy history. And this, and not the "corruption" and "scandals" involved in professional sports, is the real tragedy.

"Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

McGill Debating Union presents

MURRAY BOOKCHIN

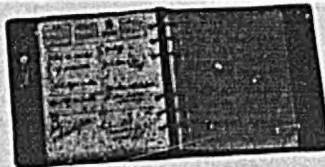
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**ECOLOGY AND
REVOLUTIONARY THOUGHT**

Wednesday, Feb. 25

1 P.M. - L-226

AN ENTIRELY
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IN DESK CALENDARS



THE PLANNING GUIDE

The modern memo-organizer
- One of the most practical daily reminders ever developed!
Stylized by a famous designer. Handsome 7 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 1 loose leaf binder, with scientifically planned memorandum, appointment and calendar pages that provide for daily and weekly organization of activities. Many special features. Must be seen to be appreciated! A huge success among professional and business people and in homes. FREE Pages for remainder of this year with orders for next year while they last. THE IDEAL GIFT. Rich simulated leather cover, \$6.60. Genuine Morocco leather, \$13.35. Deluxe Genuine Pisskin, \$19.95. Orders shipped promptly. 100% satisfaction guarantee or money back. - Postpaid in Quebec Province. Add .50 for postage and handling elsewhere. Quantity discounts. Write Ambassador Products Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 10, Mount Royal Station, Montreal 304, Que.

\$660

McGILL CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

ELECTION

GENERAL MEETING

TONIGHT

8 P.M.

L-26

Membership cards and student I.D.
card compulsory for voting.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Presents

DANCE

Swing to all your favorite beats -
Highlife Reggae. Soul Calypso etc.

Girls Free, Guys \$1.00 - Union Coffee Lounge
Feb. 27th 8 P.M. - 100 A.M.

DON'T MISS!!! ALL WELCOME!

LUS, Dean...

(Continued from page 1)

to face the problems of society today.

Allan Schwartz, President of the LUS, mentioned he would like to see new courses in poverty and urban law, and also credit given for legal aid services donated by the law students.

At present, the law student is limited in his subject choices because he must meet requirements set by the Quebec Bar Association.

To ensure that its appeals are acted upon, the LUS is also attempting to seat more student

representatives on the governing Faculty Council.

A committee made up of an equal number of students and faculty is now being set up to study the question of representation. A Curriculum Committee is already studying the proposals for course changes.

Dean Durnford has been highly praised by his students for his sincere attitude in bringing his department up to date. Since his appointment several months ago, he has tried to help the law students meet with their professors in an atmosphere of constructive dialogue.

He cancelled classes for one day last week to allow for study sessions, although there was talk anyway of a general strike among more militant students.

Dean Durnford and Allan Schwartz will also travel to universities in the United States and Canada, to study progressive law programs already in existence. Among those universities they plan to visit are Berkeley, the University of Chicago, the University of Denver, Columbia and Harvard.

One student who is active on several of the Faculty's committees hoped there would be fewer "unimaginative dullards" enrolled in Law in the future. He felt that students who would ordinarily take advanced studies in Sociology or Political Science might be attracted by the new "social consciousness" of his department.

Goldenberg...

(Continued from page 1)

representatives be added to the panel. At present, there are three student members on the 15-man committee.

In other business, Principal Robertson announced to the Board that a spokesman for the provincial Department of Education had confided to him that the Quebec Government might consider asking McGill to institute a permanent CEGEP at the present site of Macdonald College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The University's original plans called for a CEGEP to be established at Macdonald College for just one generation of students.

When the Senate Special Committee on CEGEP and Related Problems originally suggested the CEGEP at Macdonald College, it assured Senators that the move was only "an emergency and temporary measure designed to alleviate the shortage of post-Grade 11 places in 1970." The motion was passed on these grounds.

Principal Robertson warned the Governors Monday that any plan to institutionalize a CEGEP at Macdonald College must be co-ordinated to protect the Faculty of Education, which already inhabits the Ste. Anne de Bellevue campus.

Committee...

(Continued from page 3)

Professor Maitre commented that there were probably areas of discrimination against both men and women.

In particular, he cited the faculty insurance plan, which allows male faculty to cover their wives but does not offer coverage to husbands of female faculty.

Students' Society President Julius Grey, an ex-officio member of the new committee, expressed a similar view citing possible discrimination in admissions to certain faculties and in salary scales.

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$2.00; maximum 20 words. 10¢ per extra word.

FOR SALE

CORVAIR MONZA 1964. 2 Door-Automatic bucket seats, carpeted, 39,000 miles. Excellent buy for \$350. Phone 487-3163 after 7 P.M.

FOR SALE: 1 transistor radio AM-FM. "Nordmende". \$25.00. Call 392-5210 after 5:00 P.M. 844-2925.

SKIS, boots size 6 1/2, harness, for enthusiastic beginner. \$40.00 or best offer. Call Sandy 482-0922.

BASS GUITAR Regular \$85. Sale \$55. Amplifiers and other items on sale. Highest quality at incomparable prices. **QUARTIER MUSICAL** 1342 St. Catherine St. E.

1966 CHEVELLE - 2 door, standard sedan with radio (white, red upholstery). Inexpensive, reliable transportation. 6 good tires. 737-6209 after 5 pm.

MUSTANG '65, blue convertible AM-FM radio, power steering brakes, Michelin tires, Koni shocks, fog lamps, very clean, reasonable. 935-1712.

QUARTIER MUSICAL makes other music stores eat! Electronic organs regular \$595, special \$345. Near Beaudry metro. COME to 1342 St. Catherine E.

HOUSING

COTE DES NEIGES, sublet May-September, large 3 1/2, \$95, 3rd floor, balcony, everything paid. 392-5925, weekends 739-7534.

APARTMENT TO SHARE: 4 1/2 rooms, on Esplanade, \$45 a month. Call 849-1016 - with male graduate student.

APARTMENT TO SHARE, 3 1/2 rooms, furnished on St. Famille, \$45 monthly, male or female. Call Joel at 844-6210.

SUBLET 5 1/2 apartment. Available May 1st - Sept. 1st. Fully furnished including kitchenware. Two balconies. Private parking. Spacious. 420 W. Prince Arthur Apt. 2. Call 845-8555.

SUNNY 4 1/2, walking distance from campus, available April or May, 2257 St. Mark, apt. 17, \$125.00. Apply janitor, 1869 Lincoln.

LOST

WILL THE PERSON WHO FOUND MY WALLET and papers last week kindly call again, Alison Duncan.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS - From \$25. Sales - Rentals - Services of new and used office machines and furniture. Thursday to Friday till 9 pm. Mr. Typewriter - 4910 Sherbrooke W. 487-5551.

BABA RAM DASS, NEE RICHARD ALPERT PH.D., ex-associate of Timothy Leary. Prof. at Harvard, etc., now on the road past acid to yoga, will share his experiences. Watch for posters.

ALL ELA members are eligible to run and vote in elections. Nomination forms and information: Arts basement, Room D. Positions opened for ELA Executive, Departmental Steering and Assembly.

CHARTERED FLIGHTS and one ways to Europe. Call Yvonne 738-8651.

RUGBY BEER PARTY - Macdonald College Centennial Center - Boat Races - Prizes - All welcome (Fizzed's Too) Thursday Feb. 26.

BOOST YOUR BUDGET with telephone sales 6:30-9:30 pm. Mondays through Thursdays. Excellent incentive. Requires good telephone voice and preferably bilingual. Phone Miss Beggs. Saturday am 747-2455.

TAKING AN ENGLISH COURSE? You're in the English Literature Association: the representative union of all English students.

PIRATES: "Oh is there not one maiden breast which does not feel the moral beauty of making wordily interest..." Moyses Hall, Feb. 25-28.

FREE LUNCH - At all women's fraternities. 1st and 2nd year girls - all week.

BULGARIAN TRANSLATOR needed immediately. - 392-4823.

MOM'S LIBERATED! and typing heavily in English, Icoral French, and feminist. Barterers call Mary - 932-2450 - for serious haggling.

ENGINEERING SKI CLUB - Trip to Tremblant this Sat., Feb. 28. Price: \$600. Sign up before Friday in McConnell 624. Everybody welcome.

SUMMER GROUP FLIGHTS TO HONG KONG Both round trip and single trip are available. For information call Mark Siu 845-8909.

EAT SHIT - If you don't come to the Mac Rugby Beer Party, Feb. 26 8:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. Centennial Center. BOAT RACES - PRIZES

ENCOUNTER WITH CHABAD: Jewish college youth, come experience a weekend with Lubavitcher Chassidim. For information call 735-2201 or Hillel House.

HONEY BEAR: Now that you are over the hill, you can experience wonderful, marvelous and new things. Happy Birthday; Ranch and Bed.

ANDY J. I have your skis. Come and get them any night. Okay? Apt. is 33, 849-2701. Jaynut.

PEACE-WEEKEND - Ottawa Ontario Feb. 27-28. Tickets \$3.75 return. Please buy them in advance at box office. Buses leave from Union Friday 1 pm to 6 pm continuously and Saturday 9:30 am. Bring a sleeping bag.

LET'S GO: Europe 870. A student guide to Europe written by students. Details on where, when and how students go through Europe. Available through Studentair, 1009 Sherbrooke or 392-3007.

WOMEN, returning limited or full time students. Group forming to discuss common concerns such as changing family relationships, special academic status and related topics. Phone 392-5890 pastoral counselling. 3521 University.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION presents: 1) Exhibition of African handicrafts and film show. McGill University Centre. Rm. 123-124, Feb. 27th. 4:00 - 7:30 pm. 2) Dance! Swing to all your favorite beats. Highlife, Reggae, soul, calypso, etc. Girls free, guys \$1.00. Union coffee lounge. Feb. 27th 8-1:00 am. Don't Miss!!! All Welcome.

WILL CARE FOR 3-4 1/2 year old child in my home weekdays. Close to campus. Call 288-6571.

FLIGHTS: 50 flights to 5 European capitals including Paris, London, and Madrid. Prices starting at \$179. Call Peter from 7:30-9:30 pm 488-0644, 737-3917.

M.O.C. SKI JAY PEAK - \$7.00. Only 2 buses. Sign up soon (by Friday noon) Buses leave Roddick Gates 7:30 March 1st.

M.O.C. ELECTIONS - March 3, 7:30 pm. RVC Common Room. Choose next year's officers (nominations on bulletin board in Union). Refreshments.

PIRATES: "We yield at once, with humbled mien, because with all our faults, we love our Queen." Moyses Hall, Feb. 25-28.

PIRATES: "The world through the wrong end of an opera glass." Moyses Hall, Feb. 25-28.

CELEBRATION: Krakowski - Chechik - Bernachek. Political - Cultural exchange. 62 Guilbault St. Friday night, All Welcome. A pleasant time guaranteed for all.

FLIGHT TO LONDON. May 4th-Sept. 9th. 189 dollars. Phone: 9 am - 5 pm 739-3128 (ask for Paul); 6 pm - 10 pm 288-5950 or 849-2576.

WANTED

WANTED - St. Lambert student to tutor grade II boy in new maths. Phone - 671-7076.

RIDES

CARS AVAILABLE - Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Maritimes, Miami, Florida. Free of charge. Current Driver's licence necessary. 21 years or over. Call anytime 937-2816. Montreal Drive-Away Service Ltd. 4018 St. Catherine W. Westmount.

CARS FOR DELIVERY to Western Canada U.S.A. Maritimes and Toronto. Western Drive Away 932-6151. Gas allowance 12¢/5 St. Marc, Suite 1204.

HELP! Ride wanted to Boston this Thursday or Friday (25). Return Sunday if possible. Share expenses. Call Dan 288-6363.

TYPING

TYPING SERVICE. 481-2512. Fast, accurate. Reasonable rates. Term papers; theses; manuscripts; reports; letters; stencils; notes. Also, bookkeeping; dictaphone.

EXPERIENCED LEGAL TYPIST will type manuscripts, essays, dictaphone work. Fast - accurate - reasonable. Phone after 5 pm 481-1384.

MANUSCRIPTS, theses, essays, neatly typewritten. Bilingual. Moderate rates. Call 489-4198.

ELA Meeting

There will be an ELA meeting today, at 5 pm in Arts W25 to discuss elections and committee reports. Any student taking one or more English courses is an ELA member, and is eligible for election to any position.

Evelyn Wood

There will be a meeting for all students interested in the "Evelyn Wood Affair" in Union B26 at 1 pm today. All who are interested in expressing their opinion re their experience with Evelyn Wood should attend.

THE CHANGING FACE OF MCGILL CAMPUS

Exhibition (till Thurs. noon) Union 124

"ALL CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED"

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Students: Present this ad to the cashier for a 10% discount. Great!



Join the Outdoor People

SKI WEEKENDS

Cost Less...are more fun with **SKI HOSTELS**

Trips are organized each weekend and usually leave on Friday evenings.

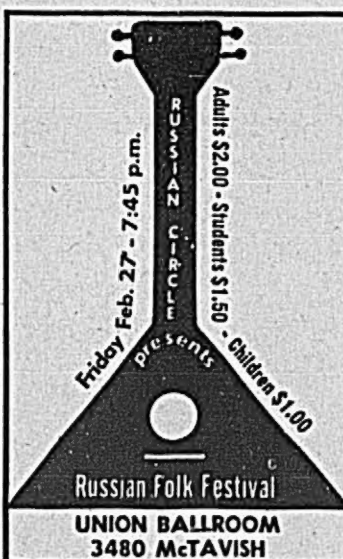
- **ACCOMMODATION** is provided for two nights in comfortable non-profit Youth Hostels.
- **MEALS** too...all you can eat.
- **TRANSPORTATION**... arranged by our own cars and ski buses.

All inclusive Weekends **\$9.50**

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Adults \$2.00 - Students \$1.50 - Children \$1.00
Friday Feb. 27 - 7:45 p.m.
Russian Folk Festival
UNION BALLROOM
3480 McTAVISH

English
Dept.
Play

WAITING FOR GODOT

Mar. 5-6-7 Moyses Hall
8:30 Tickets \$1.50 Thurs.
2 for the price of 1 Box
Office, University Center

Inside Intramurals

by Herschy Katz

Deep down, within the murky confines of the Strathcona Medicalopolis, four sinister looking Asclepiads were in the process of concocting a potion. So powerful was this potion that the Almighty Zeus, God of all Gods, King of all Kings, and former photo-engraver would have had to summon all his godly powers to counteract this potent brew.

But lo, adding too much Tobasco Sauce, the Asclepiads' brew brought extreme height instead of strength to its user. Was the experiment a failure?

The test came Monday night in the gym when these same Asclepiads in the guise of basketball players took on the fleet footed Grads for the Intramural Basketball Championship. They met the test winning 50-46, in a nail-biter.

The game started out as a cakewalk, each team only being able to score on foul shots. Both teams handled the ball as if it carried the plague. The passing was as crisp as a bowl of soggy Corn Flakes left overnight in the foot locker of Jeff Biteen.

One would be surprised at what a time out can do to enliven a game.

With the score knotted at 14-14 the Grads came forth with a

furious attack to pull into a 20-17 lead only to blow it and slip into a 21-21 tie at the half.

The half-time show was spectacular. The highlights included the picture-taking of both teams followed by drink-taking by both teams.

Then in the second half, as if by magic, the brew took effect. The New God of Height, Naponickopolis, lacing up his ballet slippers, began scoring basket after basket as if ordained by the God Zeus himself.

However, the Grads were not to be denied. Bennett and Taylor hitting from outside kept these honest toilers in the contest. It was the Grads against Naponickopolis.

But the Meds. (Med 1-B) with God on their side, could do no wrong. The Grads sinned as many as ten times in the last half and St. Peter the Small, one of God's helpers aided his leader by scoring four for six from the charity stripe. His total contribution for the affair was ten points.

High scorer in the match was the God of Height Naponickopolis (the former John Naponick) with 35 big ones.

Bennett with 16 points and Taylor with 17 points were the big guns for the losers.

Science and Engineering are deadlocked two games a piece in the hockey finals. All the vivid details will appear next week.

We get letters too...

COMPLAINT

Sir:

It is with some disappointment that I read this morning's Feb. 18/70 hockey article in the McGill Daily. Prepared as I should be from regular articles of this nature, the consistent negation of our hockey development, and the cynical viewpoint taken in analyzing games leaves me quite dismayed.

I do not feel that I have the right to ask you to slant your articles towards motivating my team, or towards any other such purpose, but I do feel that I can expect your articles to reflect an accurate account of games based upon personal observation by your reporters.

I cite for example, the article covering the Carleton game which we won 4-1. Your reporter was not in attendance yet felt qualified to say our victory was a result of ineptness on the part of the Carleton team. The article also makes the statement "salvage something decent out of pretty dismal season."

I cannot agree that this season has been a dismal one. We have posted the first shutout at McGill in nine years, we have gone undefeated over a six game stretch — a first since 1961, we have the

highest point total in our league since 1962 and we have lost only one game since Christmas to an O.Q.A.A. school, thereby earning more points than any team except for University of Ottawa. This to me does not denote a dismal season. If your reporters were following our progress, they would realize these facts.

I look forward to hearing from you on your reports.

Brian Gilmour
Varsity Hockey Coach

RESPONSE

Mr. Gilmour:

I feel that the remarks in your letter are probably emotionally justified, for I know how strongly you feel about your team and how much you and the Redmen desire recognition for your achievements. I believe, however, that the reporting of Mike Kazakoff and myself does not warrant your criticism.

Mike and I have been quite fair to the Redmen in our articles this season. We have never tried to downgrade the Redmen's achievements, rather, we have upheld them as the only worthwhile products of what I do consider a dismal season.

Yes, McGill posted its first shutout in nine years, but that

occurred against a team that had no business being on the ice, namely the Queen's Golden Gaels. It's also true that McGill did post a six game unbeaten streak, but then again many of the teams the Redmen encountered in that period of the season, C.M.R. and Queen's for example, were quite hopeless.

I could have mentioned more in my articles; how really terrible McGill's team attitude was and how we didn't attend several games because we were not enthused about witnessing the Redmen's low calibre of hockey. I could have related in more painful details how badly the Redmen played so often.

I should have followed the advice of John Robertson, sportswriter of some repute when he told me, "Write for yourself. When I first started out in this business I tried to please the athletes and to tell the fans what they wanted to hear. But it all came out mush. Then I decided to write for myself, to take a stand and face the consequences or go back to selling shoes."

From now on, sir, I will resolutely follow this advice. I will definitely not cover any more Redmen hockey games in the future, not to avoid angering you again with my reporting style, but to avoid witnessing a team so devoid of desire.

Bob Terkeltaub
Daily Sports Reporter

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!!



SUMMER STAFF POSITIONS

Green Acres Day Camp

"Montreal's country day camp"

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